BANKS OF WASHINGTON. Washington, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857.

The Bank of Washington suspended specie payments on everything but fives and small checks.

The Patriotic Bank is receiving its 5s and small checks. There is an unusual crowd at the bank. The Bank of the Metropolis have resolved to continue full payments, feeling secure against all demands. The partial suspension of the Banks of Washington is only temporary.

The Bank of the Metropolis closed firm. The commercial community is generally satisfied with the course of the others, and are confident of their ability to resume at an early day. A considerable amount of its has been made in the Patriotic Bank and Bank of Washington since their suspension.

The Bank of the Metropolis redeemed all its notes and paid all the checks up to the closing hour, and feels abundantly able to meet all demands made against it.

THE BANKS OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857. There is no concert of action among the banks of Pittsburgh in regard to future policy. All of them continue to pay coin for small demands. The Merchants' and Manufacturers', Exchange, and Citizens' Banks are paying the small demands made by laborers, operatives and others, but are refusing the demands of banks and brokers. The Bank of Pittsburgh has regolved to pay in full.

There are no bank suspensious here yet. There was considerable excitement in the streets yesterday occasioned by the news from the North. THE BANKS OF WHEELING.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 27, 1857.

THE BANKS IN RICHMOND.

WHEELING, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857. At a meeting of the citizens of this city, held this evening, it was unanimously resolved that the banks of the city be requested to immediately suspend specie payment until the business interests of the community will justify a resumption. This action was taken consequence of the heavy run that has recently been made upon the banks by foreign brokers and bankers. The banks are abundantly able to meet their liabilities. No loss will be sustained by noteholders and depositors, in consequence of the suspension.

THE EFFECT IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRESTON, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857. Our backs to day had a steady run upon them, and they paid out about \$8,000 in specie, each. They are all in very good condition, and think they will be able to weather the storm.

Only two banks in this State have suspended. James S. Sterling, one of our heaviest merchants, made and assignment, but his assets are amply sufficient to cover his liabilities.

THE EFFECT IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857. The Ohio Life and Trust Company has made an

The rates of exchange are nominal. Sight checks cannot be bought on New-York for less than five per cent premium.

There have been no failures among our merchants;

THE EFFECT IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857. The failure of W. B. Lovejoy & Co., a large clothing-house on Commercial street, this city, is an-

State street is considerably excited to-day by the intelligence from Philadelphia, but all the Banks remain firm, and have made large additions to their specie basis within the last few days.

The money market presents to-day little variation

from the rates ruling throughout the week. The net gain of coin in the Boston Banks for the week ending to-day is little short of \$100,000. The Banks are stronger to-day than two weeks ago, and they are believed to be general y in a healthy condition. Stocks to-day were generally depressed, with limited

transactions. Bills of the Hopkinton Bank, of Westerly, R. I.

were refused at the Suffish Back to day. THE NEXT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1857. The Canard screw steamer Jura, at the date af our last advices from Europe, was expected to sail from Cork for St. John, N. B., on the 14th inst., and should bring two or three days' later intelligence, including, probably, very important news from India. As the steamer had not arrived at the closing hour on the Eastern lines last evening, orders were given to have the Maine and New Brunswick lines opened to-day (Sunday), at the expense of the New-York Associated Press: but, owing to the careless indifference of the operators upon the Maine line, it has been found impossible to communicate with St. John to-day, and the press of the whole country are therefore perhaps deprived of the publication of most important intelligence for twenty-four hours, for no other reason than that three or four operators could not be prevailed

hour or two and attend to the duties of their offices. FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857.

Attorney-General Black, in response to questions submitted to him by the Secretary of State relative to the compensation of Consuls, save the construction put on the act of Congress by the late President and Secretary of State, under the advice of the Attorney General, was that a Munister or Consul who was in service on the thirtieth of June, 1855, was, to all latents and purposes of the new act, in the same condition as if he had received his compensation afterward. In other words, the law converted the incumbents from pull-paid into salaried officers. Mr. Black considers this the right construction of the law. construction of the law.

upon to forego their usual Sunday carousals for an

LATER FROM MEXICO. New ORLEANS. Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857. The steamship Texas, from Vers Cruz on the 22a inst., has arrived at Quarantine. The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 19th inst., but the advices

are not important.

The grant to the new Tehnantepec Company requires the finishing of ten leagues of railroad every year from the 7th September, 1857, and all the dykes at Coatzacoalcos and Ventosa within the first year.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST, ETC.

The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 22d inst. reports yellow faver at Key West. There were many cases and one death. Dr Jackson Maxwell and his lady and child were lying low. The origin of the disease is attributed to the admission of seamen from Asphewall to the hospital. to the hospital.

Col. Bates, editor of The Montgomery (Alabama)

Journal, is dead.

FIRE IN TORONTO, CANADA.

TOROSTO, CANADA, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857. Jones & Co.'s omnibus stables in this city were destroyed by fire this morning. They were fired by an incendiary. The stock was partially saved. The loss is heavy, as there was no insurance.

ACCIDENT.

ACCIDENT.

Gardiner, Mr., Friday, Sept. 25, 1857.

By the falling of a staging at the Cattle Show of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, Mrs. Davil Brown of Richmond had her back broken, Mrs. Libby of Gardiner her heed dangerously hurt, and two other ladies their legs broken.

THE BRIG STARLIGHT AT NORFOLK NORFOLK Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857.

V Arrived to day: Brig Starlight from Jacmel bound for New-York. She has lost both her masts and is leaking hadly. On the 21st inst she spoke the brig McNear of Belfast, Me., dismantled.

DEPARTURE OF THE INDIAN.

QUEBEC Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857.

The serew steamship Indian sailed at 10 o clock the morning for Liverpool with 155 passangers.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON. ## FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 25, 1837.

The Imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Sept. 25, were as follows:

By Goods. \$29,448 | Saltpeter. \$29,368 |

Wool. 144,718 | Other articles. \$27,852 |

Fish and Fish Off. 44,831 |

Iron. 23,009 | Total. \$817,852 |

Hemp and manuf's of. 144,665 |

Sugar. \$1,783 |

Copper Ore. \$3,000 |

Hides. \$3,349 |

Increase in 1857. \$242,433

IMPORTANT ERRATUM.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The third resolution respecting the rendition of fugitive slaves is published as part of the series of resolutions adopted. But on referring to the proceedings as published in Thursday's TRIBUNE, that resolution was stricken out, on motion of Mr. Snow of Madison. It is there referred to as the sixth resolution, but as published in Friday's paper, it stands as the third. This is a very important correction, all the more so as The Commercial Advertiser has taken up that resolution, and argues therefrom that the Republican party has retraced its steps, and goes for the Fugitive Slave law-a line of argument which doubtless will find imitators.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1857.

The melancholy days have come, and the panic rages like the pestilence. Philadelphia having fallen, who shall now be safe? There is a report that the three banks of this place, operating upon the ghosts of departed charters, have this morning resolved to close upon depositors and note holders. The private bankers withstand the storm bravely. The failure of Pairo & Nourse is a bad one, but was caused by speculations in Western lands. Corcoran & Rigge, and Sweeney, Rittenhouse Faut & Co., are the principal houses doing a regular banking business. They are safe, but I suppose would bend like reeds to such a tempest as a general sus pension, but would rise after its strength should bave been spent.

Times like these demonstrate the wisdom of the Protective Tariff policy, that is, simply the policy of msking and buying at home, which THE TRIBUNE and the Old Whigs persistently urged. We import \$360,000,000 worth of luxures and necessaries, of which we ought to produce \$150,000,000. That \$150,000,000, which we send out to purchase what we ought to make, is so much annual loss of capital-

is in effect so much wealth lost to the country.

We sent out last year \$57,000,000 more specie
than we imported. When the Protective-Tariff
Whigs passed the tariff of 1842, upon the principle of protection, they said the country would And so it did, until the end of 1846, when it was su perseded by the charlatanty of Free-Trade experi-menters. Mr. Walker said his tariff would increase the imports and exports one hundred per cent. The protective Tariff Party said that if it did, the country would be impoverished by it. The 100 per cent. in-crease has come. The ruin we predicted has come, and it would have come long ago but for the discovery of gold in California. We have had from that ource an average of \$60,000,000 per annum for eight years, making nearly \$500,000,000. Now all that before undreamed-of wealth is dissipated--where is it? It is gone, no man knows whither. And yet we do know. It has gone for Paris frippery, for iron mongery and pottery, flannels, broadcloths and baizes, all of which could and should have been made here.

Now, the crash will be universal. There is no doubt about that. There will be immense suffering among the poor people who preferred that English-men and Frenchmen should do their work for them to doing it themselves; and things will never be settled upon a firm basis till we come back to th principle of protecting national industry. In the mean time the surplus in the Treasury is gradually melting away. The operations for last week

Caring myself but little about the General Gov-ernment, but everything for the individual rights and liberties of the people, which can only be effectually guarded through zealous preservation of the rights of the States, I wish to impress upon the people of the North that the Federal Government has thriven upon their follies. The surplus was deposited by them. Five-sixths of the luxuries and non-necessaries imported for the last ten years have been for Northern consumption. The habits of 350,000 slaveholding families at the South are extravagant but those of the mass of whites and all the slaves are simple and economical. They consume very little of imported merchandise. And yet with stapid hoodlessness we have allowed to be taxes upon ourselves, \$22,000,000 in the treasury, after an annual expenditure of \$75,000,000, and that surplus is being now devoted to wars upon Free-State citizens in Kansas, to wars against In-dian women and children in Florida, Texas, New-Mexico, Arizonia, and the Western plains. We have contributed the treasure used for these pur-

The 1st of January is the time supposed to be fixed for the recall of our principal Ministers. The list of removals and appointments is understood to be nearly completed, and I suppose all contemplated changes will be communicated to the Senate at one

The absurdity of the reported verbal co tions to the Ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala about damages claimed by American citizens against their Government during Walker's wars, is shown by the fact that neither of them has been here for two months. PEMAQUID.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

CONVULSIONS, PAST AND PRESENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1857. If the convulsion of 1817 was wide-spread and severe, it sprung from causes entirely different from those which have produced the disasters of 1837 and 1857. Up to 1837, we had twenty years of peaceful commercial intercourse with all the world. True, we had no extravagant investments in railroads, such as have marked the twenty years succeeding; but thee, in four years following 1830, the number of banks was incressed from 320 to 506-an increase of 186, with an expansion of loans and discounts amounting to \$124,000,600 within the same brief period. It is, nevertheless, very remarkable that exchange en London was sold in New-York at prices extraordinarily low during the years 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836, with occasional but brief variations, but never but twice so high as In 1833, it opened at 74 in January and closed at 54 in December, never having risen above 54 during the year. In 1834, it opened at 24, fell to l, closed at 6 in December, and did not par in Apri use above 74 during the year. In 1835, it opened at 7, rose once during the year to 94, and closed at that in December. In 1836, it opened at 8½, fell to 6¾ in June, and closed in December at 9¼. During the year ending with September 30, the imports of specie amounted to \$12,000,000, but the excess of.

mports over exports amounted to \$61,000,000. Congress adjourned in 1836 with every branch of industry flourishing; crops abundant beyond all former precedent; with more specie in the country than it had ever before possessed; with all the elements of universal prosperity. Then came the distribution of the surplus revenue; the removal of the deposites to the pet banks of General Jackson's ad-Treasury order that specie only istration; the should be received in payment at the Land-Office and for Government dues; the war on the United States Bank; the creation of three hundred and fifty-seven new banks, to fill up the gap deliberately and wickedly created by the destruction of th United States Bank: an increase of the banking capital of the country amounting to one hundred and a venty-nine millions; an increase of paper currency equal to one hundred and twenty-three millions; and su increase of loans and discounts amounting to B

less a sum than three hundred and ninety millions of dollars! All this unexampled tinkering with the currency was accomplished in a very brief space of time. The brood of new banks everywhere forced into existence, multitudes of them in neighborhoods where there was no business doing by which their capitals could be legitimately employed, scattered their issues upon every conecivable enterprise that speculators or gamblers might suggest. The Vicksburg bank advanced forty dellars on every bale of cotton which the Mississippi planter agreed to raise and consign to it. The Bank undertook to transact a shipping business, and was to forward the cotton to England, sell its exchange at a vast profit, and in other ways confer immense blessings on the community o planters. The Brandon Bank also made similar advances on more than twenty thousand bales. The Girard Bank of this city advanced an enormous sum to the Stonington Railroad. Every where the Banks were gorged with money, and they gorged the community in return. This over-banking was altogether engendered by the existence of a large surplus revenue, which enabled the pet Banks to which the Government had removed it to lend forty millions of dollars more than they could have forty millions of dollars more than they could have loaned had there been no surplus revenue. The surplus revenue was derived altogether from the extraordinary sales of public lands. These extraordinary sales were produced by the facilities originally placed in the hands of Western and Southern speculators, by the deposite Banks in those quarters, in the shape of loans of the public money; and these facilities were wholly due to the removal of the deposits of this public money from the Bank of the United States. Such were the principal of General Jackson's "humble efforts to principal of General Jackson's "humble efforts to

United with these potent causes of distrust and embarrassment, was the clamor raised by the Government, through all its presses, against bank notes. It was bitter and unrelenting. The credit system of the United States and the exclusive metallic system were now fairly in the field face to face with each other. Government was sustaining the latter and seeking to destroy the former. General Jackson declared that all who traded on borrowed capital ought to break. One or the other must therefore fail. The most insane ravings issued from the White House against the banks, addressed to the cupidity of the ignorant, who were told that gold and silver were the only true riches, and, above all, that these shrewd metals would enable us to outwit the paper duliness of England. The importations con-tinued to increase beyond all former example, ex-change rose, gold began to leave in payment for these importations, and up to April, 1837, all but four or five of the principal cotton factors at New-Orleans failed, with liabilities amounting to thirty millions of dollars. These failures precipitated many houses in New-York and Philadelphia, some three hundred in number, merchants, manufacturers, brokers and others, involving responsibilities amounting to sixty

millions of dollars.

restore the constitutional currency."

New-England. Paper sold at two to five per cent. a month; no sales of any description of property could be made except at a depreciation of 20 to 30 per cent; stocks of all kinds sunk enormously in prices, eather full 6 cents per pound, tobacco full per cent: stocks of all kinds sank enormously in price; cotton fell 6 cents per pound; tobacco fell 25 per cent.: internal improvements came to a dead halt; public lands became a drug on the bands of the speculators, and the Sheriff only could find pur-chasers for them; building and manufacturing were everywhere stopped, and armies of mechanics were deprived of employment; ship-building was suspended very generally; innumerable law-suits existed, arising from the speculative spirit engendered by loans of the public money, and a general cessation of all active business weighed down the energies and spirits of the whole people. No wonder that the public mind was ripe for panic. In the early part of May, upon the New-York banks set in - sm il at first, but increasing in activity as alarm became diffused, until it became evident that these institutions would lose every dollar of their coin. On the 10th of May, they accordingly suspended. The Philadelphia banks followed their example on the 11th, those of Boston and Baltimore on the 12th, and their example was generally imitated throughout the

Country.

The New-York Banks, in their Circular of December following, gave this as the cause of the suspension:

pension:

"The simultaneous withdrawing of the large public deposits, and of excessive fareign credits, combined with the greatland mexpected fall in the price of the principal articles of our expected, with an import of corn and breadentife such as had sever before occurred, and with the consequent inability of the country, perticularly of the Southwestern States, to make the usual and expected remittances, did, at one and the same time, fall principally and necessarily on the greatest commercial emporium of the Union. After a long and most arduous struggle, during which the Banks, though not altogether unsuccessfully resisting the imperative foreign demand for the precious metals, were gradually deprived of a great portion of their specie, some unfortunate incidents of a local nature, operating in consent with other previous exciting causes, produced distructs and panic and finally, one of those general runs which, if continued, no Banks that itsue paper money payable on demand can ever resist, and which soon put it out of the power of those of thicity to austain specie paymenta."

Such was the condition of our country in 1837, and

Such was the condition of our country in 1837, and such were the causes which overwhelmed the banks. Only two or three of a similar character are present in 1857. These are excessive importations, excessive issues of bank paper, and speculations in West ern lands—the latter, however, bearing no compari-son to the insane purchases of twenty years ago. But then we have the vast complications growing out of an immense system of railroads, equal in magnitude to all the others. Take away the embarrassments they are now producing, restore the values they have obliterated, and where should we be Safe, beyond all question, notwithstanding the here-sies of a government whose free-trade pertinacity has been tempting and has finally succeeded in gorging the nation with foreign products to the utter ruin of its industry. No refuge from this storm must be looked for in

suspersion by the banks. They have no justifica-ion for such a course. If multitudes of business men have suspended, they are not necessarily insolvent, and in most cases will require forbearance only to place them in a sound condition. This for-bearance the banks can afford to practice toward all their customers, whose condition entitles them to it. There is, moreover, no dearth of coin among the people. All the channels of trade are filled with All the channels of trade are filled with gold, and the banks have more of it than ever be-fore. No public emergency has yet arisen—no public pressure intense enough—no insolvency suffi-ciently wide-spread—no dangerous panics have occurred-to justify a suspension by the banks. Confidence in them is unimpaired, and the great mission entrusted to them must be honorably accomplished. It is utterly fallacious to suppose that suspension by the banks would be followed by relief to the commu nity. Exchanges would everywhere rise. In July 1837, two months after the suspension, sixty day bills on London were selling in New-York at a premium of 21, and they continued high during the remainder of the year. The domestic exchanges were also so ruinous as to completely put an end to remittance from many portions of the South and West. Strin gent laws have subsequently been enseted to drive the banks into Equidation immediately on their sus-pending. Liquidation means the collection of debts due to them. All forbestance to their d-btors would thus be at an end- and if all debtors to the banks were called upon to pay immediately, what, short of another bankrupt law, would be the daily prayer of the whole country? Happily, there exists at cause for such a suspension. Here and there an imprudently-managed institution may fall, but it was as liable to fall at any time as now. ANGUS.

P. S. Suce the foregoing was written the smoke of the excitement his measurably cleared away. and the fact is evident that the banks acted without any concert among themse ives during the entire day. Each one pursued its own course of action. The Mechanics' Bank paid its entire circulation. same course was adopted by the Bank of North America, the Southwark Bank and the Tradesmen's. The Farmers' and Mechanics' paid all its fives. So did eight other banks, refusing to redeem say of larger denominations. At some of the banks de posits were declined unless the depositors executed written agreement not to draw the amount in specie at say time previous to July 1, 1858. This circumstance points to a long interval of exclusively paper currency. The coming week will probably enable all our institutions to put themselves a little into shape, and the business community to adapt itself to the new order of things.

BANK SUSPENSION. espondence of The N. Y Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857. The suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania, yes-

terday morning, produced the wildest excitement throughout the city. This bank had magnanimously extended aid to some heavy commercial houses which needed temperary help, and in doing so had performed a most beneficial service in important quarters. But this liberal procedure was not imitated by any other of our banks, and the consequence was that the Pennsylvania became debtor to all the others. They refused to unite in any general policy, and on Thursday the notes of the Pennsylvania were refused at the counters of the other banks. Being thus openly discredited by the others, a run immediately set in as soon as the bank opened its doors at 10 on Friday morning. This run embraced deposits as well as circulation. Its effect was aggravated by the fact of a heavy demand for coin having been kept up for several days previously, not amounting to an actual run, but to a steady drain. Attacked in this way by kindred institutions, and the fears of an alarmed community, the bank closed its doors at 11 o'clock, and thus insugurated the third suspension of the Philadelphia banks within a period of forty-three years. It is firmly believed that, if the proper de gree of harmony had prevailed among the managers of these institutions, no suspension would have taken place. No sooner was the fact known at the Bank than

MEW-YORK

the bulletin boards at the various newspaper offices spread the intelligence like wildfire over the city. Crowds of people poured into Third street from the distant extremities of the city, and the street be-came a perfect jam. No such scene has been witnessed here for many years, probably never be-fore. There was no agitation nor undue excitethat of anxiety mingled with curiosity to see what was going on. No loud words were uttered, no denunciation. From this vast mass of people there radiated lines reaching to the counters of all the banks, demanding coin for notes and deposits, and the various applicants presented themselves, received their money, and retired in admirable order. This scene continued until the hour of closing, and from 11 to 3 o'clock the amount paid out in coin reached nearly \$2,000,000. The run was very equally distributed. Very early in the day the Girard and Commercial ceased paying their deposits, but continued to pay their notes. Checks were marked good and returned to the holders. The circulation of all our Banks is small, and it could all have been paid had the Banks confined their payments to

After 3 o'clock the city was full of all sorts of After 3 o'clock the city was full of all sorts of trumors, but a general conviction took possession of the public mind that the Banks could not with any safety to themselves continue cash payments this morning. A meeting of the Presidents was held, at which it was unanimously resolved to suspend. This determination was announced in all our morning papers to-day, and took no one by surprise. The events of Friday had rendered the step inevitable, and all obsesse were prepared for it.

and all classes were prepared for it.

These occurrences became rapidly known through out the numerous suburban towns and village which surround Philadelphia, and this morning vast number of anxious people flocked into the city by steamboat and railroad. As if unwilling to be lieve the unwelcome tidings, they crowded the pavement in front of and opposite to nearly all the banks, patiently awaiting the hour for opening. All seemed bent on getting coin for their checks and notes, but there was no argry expression or feeling among them. While admitting their disappointment, the blamed nobody, but freely sympathized with the banks. Police officers were everywhere about, but there was not the slightest occasion for any of them to act. At 10 o'clock the doors opened, but there was no rush to the counter. Each one came up in turn, presented his check, had it marked good, while such as held notes were told that the redemption of them was temporarily suspended. None turned away angri, even at this official denial, but many lingered around to talk among themselves over the new aspect of things, and then quietly departed. There were numerous females among these assemblages. I have seen three suspensions of the banks of this city, but none where there was so entire an absence of ill-feeling toward the banks; and the disposition to sustain them is so general and cordist as to augur the best results all round. This good feeling is materially aided by the large amount of coin in circulation among the masses, rendering a resort to a dirty rag currency of small notes entirely un-

suspension at Baltimore Pittsburgh, Reading, and in portions of New-Jersey. This news also was ex-pected, and though it added nothing to the general excitement, yet it served to keep the great money centers of the city thronged with anxious inquirers The activity of the telegraph during vesterday an to-day was marvelous, and its value nity shown to be indispensable. Hundreds of mes-sages passed to and fro, and the offices throughout the city were crowded with persons bearing mes-

sages to be transmitted. The money brokers did a killing business all through the day. Pennsylvania County notes were bought at ten to twenty per cent discount; New-Jersey at the same rates, while some of the brokers would not touch them at any rate. In this department of business the confusion is very great. Hold-ers caught with small sums of country notes on their hands are foolishly suffering themselves to be shaved by the brokers at the most absurd rates. Their effices in Third street are crowded with small holders anxious to sell at any price the buyer may choose to offer. In a short time they will be crying out for the small note circulation of the neighboring

All the various Saving Fund institutions have susperded, without a single exception. They found it impossible to realize on their securities in time to meet their depositors. Some of them have notified their mortgagees to pay up, and these notices cover a very large sum. This sets to work a new set of men to raise money in a market where none is to be had, and serves to increase the general pressure Stock collaterals are utterly unsalable. Everything is in cofusion-confidence is a thing of the past.

Yet, smid this general chaos of values, it is not to be denied that entire confidence is entertained in the ability of all our city banks to pay dollar for dollar. Some of them are particularly strong. The position of a portion who have accepted renewals of position of a pertion who have accepted resevants their charters since 1e50 is somewhat peculiar. They can discount no paper, make no dividends, and have absolutely lost their charters by suspending. In some of them the directors are liable for their circulation. But no one dreams of wiping the n out of existence. Gov. Pollock is now in this city, as I write, concerting an immediate call of the Legislature, to take action on the emergency. The term of the members expires in two weeks. There is no of the members expires in two weeks. political feeling antagonistic to the banks, and the Legislature will undoubtedly suspend the operation of the stringent laws in relation to them, save their charters, and give them time to realize their assets and resume. The Bank of Pennsylvania does not cone under the operation of these severe limitations. That in-titution has a paid-up capital of \$1,500,000, and holds near \$4,000,000 of bills receivable. It has long been the State's agent in disbursing the interest on the public debt, and is in every other

way the leading bank in Pennsylvania. Its circulation is very small, and its deposits have been drawn down very low, some \$400,000 having been drawn out curing the present week. Its charter permits a suspension of ninety days before incurring any pen-

MR BEECHER ON THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

For an hour before the doors of the Plymouth Church were opened last evening an immense throng had collected, eager to hear the continuation of a discourse on the financial crisis which Heary Ward Beecher had commenced in the morning. Long before the services commenced, every available inch of space was occupied, while thousands had to leave the church because they could not enter it. Mr. Beechar's text was in the three first verses of the 15th chapter fext was in the three first verses of the 15th chapter of Mathew. He said that although the course of affairs had not been disturbed, disease was not in our midst, and the harvests were plentiful, the whole nation was convulsed, simply because man lacked confidence in his fellow. Although there had been indiscretions, yet the country could stand under their force. Selfish mistakee could never damage it seriously. The business stood on the same basis as it did five months ago, and was carried on by the same agents, and if the confidence which prevailed at that time was renewed, New-York would not see one more week of such disastrons days as it had seen. There was cause for fear, however, in the lack of moral integrity and in the extravagance and profligacy which prevailed in the business world. The railroads—the greatest enterprises of the country—permitted their Boards of Direction to conduct affairs in the most unscrupulous manner, and in their corporate capacity they perfermed acts which would, if done by an individual, be criminal. Indeed, "it would soon come "to pass that the name of an officer of a Railroad "Company would be synonymous with "scoundrel." The Stock sales, as conducted in Wall street, he characterized as gambling, just as much as sitcharacterized as gambling, just as much as sit-ting at a faro table or playing with loaded dice, and a man that was a gambler was a thief. This vice was prevalent among all clases of the community Even ministers sometimes dabbled in fancy stocks Mr. Beecher then urged upon his congregation the duty of opposing these vices. They were not to si duty of opposing these vices. They were not to si listicsely and say they were not affected by their exis-tence. They were so; for they had to support by tax ation the administration of justice and the criminal that these vices made.

ANOTHER DEAD RABBIT ROW

Attack on an Engine Company.

FIREARMS AND BRICKBATS THREE PERSONS DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Ald. Clancy Rushes to the Rescue

Some of the fire companies in this, as in all other large cities, are cursed with hordes of ruffians who bang around their houses, interfere with their legiti mate business, involve respectable members in fights, and brirg disgrace upon all who have the least connection with them. Some companies take these rut fiars into fellowship, and share the hazards and the bonors of their villainy. Whether the real members of United States Engine Co. No. 21 encourage or discourage such creatures we cannot say; but this much we know: In the vicinity of this Company's house, in Worth (Anthony) street, near Broadway, at almost any hour can be seen from half a dozen to a score of fellows whose only occupation seems to be to hang around the engine-house and the nearest rum-shops insulting and abusing women and strangers, and mak ing themselves as offensive and dangerous as possible. If the honest firemen belonging to this and the Hose Co. in the same building have any regard for the reputation of the Fire Department, or any respect for themselves, they will immediately drive these leafers off, and keep them off henceforward and forever.

During the turnout of Firemen on Saturday night for the purpose of welcoming home Protector Engine No. 22,a disgraceful and bloody affair occurred in Broad way, which, it is feared, will result fatally to two young men. It appears that for a long time past a feud has existed between the members or runners of Engine Companies Nos. 41 and 21, which has resulted in several bloody fights, and on one occasion No. 41's engine was taken possession of by the members of No. 21, who locked it up for a time, and damaged the machine to a considerable extent, before it was re-

About 101 o'clock Saturday night, as the members of No. 41 Engine holding place in the procession were pass.
ing the corner of Worth street and Broadway, near where No. 21 is housed, a fierce assault was made upon them by a gang of rowdies on the sidewalk, who threw brickbats, paving-stones and other missiles into the growd, evidently with the intent of killing or maining some of No. 41's members. A number of the assailarts, bolder than the rest, rushed recklessly into the ranks of No. 41's members, and pelted them with stones and deadly wespons.

During this state of affairs some person who is thought to have had hold of No. 41's rope drew a revolver and fired it several times at the assailants. Two of the shots took effect in the right breasts of James Hanlon and James Mechan, both young men, who intantly cried out that they were shot and fell to the ground. Hanlon and Meehan were picked up and conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where they were placed under the care of Dr. Ray. The wounds in ach sppeared to be nearly alike, the bullets having passec upward and inward and are deeply imbedded in heir bodies beyond reach of probes. In the case of Meeban the ball pierced the right lung, which renders his condition more critical than it otherwise thight be There is scarcely a probability that either will reover. Mechan is eighteen years of age, and resides at No. 61 Mulberry street, where he has a mother and sister living. Hanlon is about twenty eight years of age, and lives in Centre street, near Leepard. He has a wife, but no children.

Neither of the victims belongs to Engine Company No. 21, but are friends and sympathizers with them. The man who fired the pistol is as yet unknown, but forts are being made to learn who he is, that he may

The discharge of the revolver at this point, and the fall of the mer above mentioned, had the effect of quieting the disturbance, and the procession passed on. In a little time afterward, as the procession was passing the corner of Mulberry and Chatham streets, dezen or more pistols were discharged by a gang o Dead Rabbit ruffians congregated on the sidewalk at the members of Eugine Company No. 41, but forturately no one was killed. Mr. John B. Leverich, engaged in the office of the Chief Engineer, narrowly escaped with his life, a bullet having passed through his hat near the top of his head. Notwithstanding to intensity of the excitement, the firemen kept steadily onward as though nothing had happened to excite their fears. Dennis Kehoe, a member of No. 41, was slightly injured in the eye by a missile thrown into the crowe, and Officer Wintring ham of the Second Precinct received a heavy blow on the forehead, but not sufficient to disable him.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

About a month ago Engine Companies No. 6 and 41, whose houses are located in the same neighborhood, after a warmly-contested race in response to an alarm of fire down town, got into a row in the vicinity of Fulton and Nassau streets. While the fraces was in progress, Engine Company No. 21, which had lone been at loggerheads with No. 41, embraced the opportunity of joining No 6, or rather taking up the cudge for their against No. 41; for as soon as the boys of No. 21 engaged in the affray those of No. 6 retired from the hartle g pand. The con equence was, No. 21 came off second best. They have, therefore, ever slow vowed vergennee upon the memnarroated excepterable sympath, with their champiote of No. 21. As Ergine Company No. 41 turned out an samurary to welcome home Protect of Engine Concern No. 22, the members of No. 6 labored hard n he was of greeting them with ground as they The members of No. 41 proceedes withou taking any notice of their assai ants, and, notwith standing the threats which had been made, did not apprehend any trouble until on their way down Broadway in the procession on Saturday tight. On reaching the corner of Worth street, a large number of those belonging to No. 21 and their Dead Rabit sympathizers made an attempt to crowd Engine Compary No 41 out of the line, evidently with the intention of having a brush with them. Failing, apparently, in their plans, they commenced an attack upon them with crabs, stones, brickbats and other missileard also fired several shots, wourding two of their own gang, named James Havion and James Mechan, who were conveyed to the Hospital. The Dead-Rabbit gang, finding themselves the

greatest sufferers retired to hunt up recofercements. While Ergine Company No. 41 was in the neighborhood of the Park, several of their friends waited upon them and advised them to go home by some other than the usual route, as the Dead Rabbits contemplated making a desperate attack upon them; wasterpon a call was made upon the police for protection. In the mean time, Officer Crowell of the Sixth Ward went to the Scattor-House and reported that a party of Dead Rabbits and members of Engine Company No. 21 were in Mulberry street loading their pistols and gathering stones, brickbats and other missiles, with the intention of making an attack on Engine Company No. 41 66 they should pass the corner of Chatham and Mulberry

Information of the fact was immediately telegrap to the Deputy Superintendent's office of another rick being expected, and two platoons were taken down to the City Hall, where Engine Company No. 41 was found waiting for an escort of police. The reserve force of the Second and Fourth Wards shortly joined them, when they formed in line and proceeded up Chatham street. On reaching Mulberry street they discovered several bundred "Dead Rabbits" coagregated, who greeted them with groans, but they did not commence any attack until the main body of the police and firemen bad passed, when about a dosen shots were fired at them, and a number of missile were hurled among them. A boy who was carrying a torch was shot in the leg, but not seriously isjured Mr. J. B. Leveridge clerk in the Chief Engineer's office, bad his hat perforated by a pistol ball, and others narrowly escaped being shot down. One of the Dead Rabbits, who ventured out a little too far, it is said, was shot, and seriously, if not fatally, wounded by their own gang, and he was carried off by them into a kennel in Mulberry street. As Engine Company No. 41 was passing Mott street, another Dead Rabbit stepped out of the crowd and fired at them, when he was jerked by Officers Van Arsdale and O'Keefe of the Second Ward and taken along to the Terth Ward Station-House

The Dead Rabbit gang, finding engine boys No. 41 well prepared for them, desisted from any further vialence, not however without expressing their determination to pay them off on a more laverable occasion. Had the police not turned out, fully prepared to do execution to the ricters, there is no doubt but a great deal of blood would have been shed in the attack.

Yesterday morning, Joseph Daily, who was ar-rested by Officers O Keefe and Van Andale, for being implicated in the attack on the police and firemen the previous evening, was taken to the Lower Police Court. Alderman Clarcy soon appeared, officisting in the place of Justice Weish, and forthwith discharged the prisoner, notwithstanding the pelice officers offered to teetify to the fact of having detected him in the commission of the offense charged against him, and we further understand that Ald. Clancy over went so far as to reprimand the officers for making the arrest.

THE SEA-VIEW HOUSE MURDER.

TRIAL OF JAMES P. DONNELLY FOR THE MURDER OF ALBERT S. MOSES-THE PRISONER FOUND GUILTY.

MONMOUTH COUNTY COURT.

Before his Honor Peter Verdensurge, and seed Gifford, Forman and Throckmorton SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1857.

This interesting and exciting trial terminated yester day. Mr. Bradley opened the case for the defense on Friday afternoon, and the argument was concluded by Gov. Pennington on Saturday morning. The Hon. Wm. L. Dayton followed Gov. Pennington, and concluded the argument for the prosecution in the afternoon. The excitement was very great, and the house densely crowded. Many ladies were present.

Judge Vredenburgh charged the Jury. The charge

was a very long one, occupying an hour and forty

Judgel Viceteburgh charged the Jury. The charge was a very long one, occupying an hour and forty minutes in delivery. He reviewed the testimony at length, showing its connection with and bearing upon the points raised in the case.

Mr. Bradley, coursel for prisoner, made the following exceptions to the charge:
First We except to the charge of the Court, in that the Court therein argued the facts of the case to the Jury, against the prisoner at the bar.

Second: We except to the charge of the Court because the Court gave a partial view of the evidence against the prisoner, and omitted the circumstances in his favor.

Third: We except to the charge of the Court on the subject of siving the defendant he benefit of every resonable doubt, wherein the Court charged that if the Jury were satisfied in their own connectences that the defendant was guilty, they must find him so—if they in their own connectences had a doubt of it, they must acquit him.

The Jury then retired, and came in at \$1 o'clock, after an absence of one heur and three quarters.

At the ringing of the bell, which announced their agreement upon a verdict, a rush was made for the Court-room, and again there was a suffocating jam.

Upon the arrival of the Jury, and restoration of order, the roll was called, and the Jury and restoration of order, the roll was called, and the Jury and restoration of order, the roll was called, and the Jury and restoration of order, the roll was called, and the Jury and restoration of order, the roll was called, and the Jury and restoration of order, the roll was called, and the Jury and restoration of order, the roll was called, and the Jury and restoration of order. The roll was called, and the Jury have you agreed upon your verdict?"

Foreign—'We be have."

Cle b—'' Gentlemen of the Jury, what say you—is James P. Donnelly, the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty or

James P. Donnelly, the prisoner at the bar, guilty a Foreman-" GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DE-

not guilty on the fifth."

Cirk—" And so say you all?"

Jury—" And so say we all."

The prisoner received the announcement with as-

The prisoner received the announcement with astonishing firm ness, but, this afternoon seemed somewhat affected upon taking leave of his counsel. It is
a severe blow for the family, particularly his father,
who firmly believes his con to be innocent.
Counsel immediately applied for a new trial on the
ground of the exceptions above noticed, and the Court
set down the second Tuesday in October, as the day
to hear argument in favor of granting a new trial.
The Court discharged the Jury till the second
Tuesday in October, and immediately adjourned till
Monday morning. Monday morning.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribuse. Sire: The following statement, appearing in Tax. Tribuse of this morning (by an anonymous writer), would be passed by like other calumniating attacks, were it not that the public attention to everything relative to the unfortunate loss of the Central America gives it importance, and its insertion is an apparent indersement by you. The writer, professing to give his opinion as to the manner it which she was lost says: "In regard to Mr. Webb's statement about "her construction. I think he makes a mistake in so "ing her top timbers and end frames were live of its place of which red oak and haematac were used." Secondly, in regard to the planking of the ship. It. "Webb also states that, in addition to the use of fastenings, she was bolted edgewise, streak by streak, the ettile length of the vessel; this is also a "mistake as she was not even bolted edgewise at the butts. Had it been the case, it would have been impossible for a vessel of her age to spring a leak." The writer of the above is unfurturate in his method of attacking me, insemuch as the proof of the truth of my statement and the falsely of his is abundant; and I am ready to furtish it whenever he proves binately often that a maticious fee by giving his tame to the public. I extern in epinion with the writer, that it was in possible for a vessel of her age (has smith to spring a leak."

New York Sept. 26 1877. gives it importance, and its insertion is an apparent

BUIGLARY AND RIOT -Officer Easterback of the

Eighteerth Ward, . tile faking his rounds awat 6 o'chick last evening, detected a fellow in the break ne into the congeneral the corner of Rightees to street and First avenue, and took him into cuetiny White concructing the burgies to the Station-Irotmer, smeng whom he recognized an old offend r by the came of McGoffney, whereupon he allowed his prisoner to go, and seized McGaffuey, who, however, was seen rescued by his ormrades. Officer Easter. brook then approied Captain Bennett of what had transpired. Two piatons of policemen were dis-parened, under the command of Sergeants Borden and Potter, in search of the offenders, who, on being surprized, made a desperate assault upon the officers. Eight of the principal rinters were secured, however, refrere Patrick Westen, who had attempted to reb the drug store. After obtaining a reduforcement from the Seventeenth Ward Police force, another sortion was made, which resulted in the arrest of McGaffney and a man named Gardner, after a desperate resistance By 10 o'clock quiet was restored in the Ward.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.—Dist. IV., Alorso C. Page, Dem.; Dist. VII., George Hastings, Dem., SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.—Dist. II., Samuel Slozo, Dem.; Dist. III., Francis C. Spinols, Dem.; Dist. XVII., Jesse Gay, Dem., of Clinton: Dist. XVII., William C. Crain, Dem., of Herkimer; Dist. XX., A. H. Lafin, Rop., of Herkimer.